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Health of the State of Minas Geraes.

The following extract from the speech of the president of this State at the assembling of congress is of interest:

It gives me pleasure to assure you that there is a continuance of the excellent sanitary condition of Minas. This fact in itself forms one of the most appreciable assurances of the material progress of the State, which is so favorably situated as regards the mildness and excellence of its climate. As I have already informed you, there was in the city of Uba and in Santo Antonio do Chiador an outbreak of yellow fever of very slight severity and benign character during the months of February, March, April, and May of last year, the Government not having to interfere as regards measures for its extinction.

In the district of Guarany, in the municipality of Pomba, and in Vista Alegre, Cataguazes, certain cases of fever of a palustral origin manifested themselves during the months of March and April of this present year.

From April to November of the past year there was a severe epidemic of variola in the city of Baependy, which owed its epidemicity to the fault of those who neglected to observe properly the earlier cases, in consequence of which the outbreak was so severe that the Government was obliged to provide measures for its extinction.

Sanitary convention lately held in Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Review of issue of the 21st instant has the following:

At the conference that has lately closed it was agreed that the vexatious and useless system of quarantine should be replaced by prophylactic measures similar to those lately adopted here, which we lately published in full.

They may be summarized as follows:

A. Establishment of stations and isolation hospitals at each port for treatment of infectious cases, and disinfection of suspects.

B. Inspection ashore of passengers and isolation of suspects.

If these measures can be thoroughly carried out here and in the Plate, there can be no doubt that it will be mutually advantageous not only from a material point of view, by eliminating a most serious cause of delay and loss, but by promoting easier communication and better relations between these countries.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro, week June 19, 1904.

There were in all 367 deaths, of which number none were caused by measles, whooping cough, or diphtheria. Yellow fever caused 2 deaths, with 3 new cases reported. These deaths were both of persons not natives of the city, and both between 20 and 30 years of age. Plague caused 1 death, a native, and there was only 1 new case reported. At the end of the week there were 4 cases of plague in the Paulo Candido Hospital, and 1 case of yellow fever in Hospital Sao Sebastiao. Variola caused 48 deaths, with 104 cases reported, and a total of 199 in the Hospital Sao Sebastiao under treatment. Scarlet fever caused 1 death, gripe 9 deaths, enteric fever 1, dysentery 2, beriberi 4, leprosy 1, malarial fevers 5, and tuberculosis 56.

The deaths occurred as follows in regard to localities: In houses, hotels, etc., 222; in civil hospitals, 64; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 71; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; none in ships in port; and 2 whose exact place of death was unknown.

The mortality, daily, was 52.42, in comparison with 50.85 during the preceding week, and with 41.57 during the corresponding week last year. The coefficient, annual, per thousand was, with this number of deaths, 22.57, using the estimated population of 850,000 people.

As regards age, the deaths were as follows: First 12 months of life,